



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

plan of psychological examination may have the advantage of didactic simplicity, but it will lead rather to the picking out of a verbal diagnosis than to an understanding of the meaning and spirit of the disorder of the patient.

The mental cases given are clear but very elementary and there is very little help towards finding the way, where actual difficulties would arise.

In a future edition the grouping and the interpretation and utilization of the results should be given better attention, and by using different types of print the important and obligatory steps might be put into contrast with the matters to be used to settle less common difficulties.

A. M.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

The Bulletin of the Charleston Museum for November comprises Notes on Taxidermy, Library News, Notes from the Museum and notices of The Natural History Society. The sound advice is given to those interested in taxidermy to practise on English sparrows and not endeavor to mount a bird until they can put up a good skin. The library possesses some interesting portraits of former officers and a bust of Bachman.

The Museum Journal of Great Britain for November contains accounts of the "Oxford Museum Jubilee" and the "Museum Conference in Rochdale" and "The Arrangement of an Egyptological Collection," by W. E. Hoyle. This comprises a suggested classification of exhibits and three alternative schemes for arrangement, chronological, topical and ideal, the latter being an effort to present a general view of Egyptian civilization. Arthur Fairbank presents the plans for "The New Building for the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston."

The Zoological Bulletin, Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, though dated September 1, has only recently been received. It is devoted to a "First Report on the Economic Features of Turtles of Pennsylvania" and is a companion volume to the serpents of Pennsylvania previously is-

sued. The report comprises descriptions of all the turtles found in Pennsylvania, with accounts of their habits, value as food, and their beneficial or harmful character as indicated by the plants and animals on which they feed. The large amount of information as to habits and the food of turtles makes the paper particularly valuable. Half-tone plates, mostly provided from the American Museum of Natural History, are given of the various species and there are also in the text many most excellent pen drawings by W. R. Walton. Two original plates show good series of the variable and closely related species *Chrysemys marginata* and *C. picta*. Mr. Surface is to be congratulated on having placed so much information within reach of so many readers.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE TEXAS TERTIARIES—A CORRECTION

THE original section of the Texas Tertiary published in the *Journal of Geology* for 1894 made the Eocene end with the Frio substage of the Claiborne, which was followed immediately by the Oakville beds of supposedly Miocene age. Based on this classification and on the decision of Professor G. D. Harris that fossils found in sandstones just north of Corrigan were of Claiborne age, Mr. Kennedy referred these sandstones to the Fayette sand and the overlying or Fleming clays to the Frio. Larger collections from this locality made later by Mr. Veatch proved the Jackson age of the sandstones and this implied a similar wrong assignment on our part of the Frio clays. From Mr. Veatch's statement in his report "Underground Water Resources of Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas," he evidently considered the reference of the Corrigan beds as made by Kennedy incorrect, and our recent stratigraphic work on them has proved this to be true.

On the Rio Grande, Nueces and San Antonio rivers, and probably on the Colorado, the original section holds, and the Frio beds which carry Eocene fossils in places are immediately overlain by the Oakville. In the eastern part of the state, however, beds of Jackson age appear in places between the Frio and Oakville.